fore the Costing Committee. The Costing Committee shall consist of:—

(i) DDGs concerned with commissioning of different categories of programmes.

(ii) ADG (A)/DDG (F)/Dir. (F), Doordarshan.

(iii) Concerned CP/DCP.

(iv) CP(CCU) Convenor Member-Secretary.

10. The Costing Committee will take a decision on the acceptability of the proposal keeping in view the recommendations of the Evaluation Committee, track records of the Director etc., requiements of Doordarshan guidelines prescribed for certification of films and the reasonableness of budget.

11. The Costing Committee would spell out the reasons for rejecting the proposal and will also record the rationale for the total budget in respect of the programmes approved by it.

12. The Costing Committee will also decide about the sharing of rights with the Executive Producer, wherever necessary.

13. The recommendation of Costing Committee would be put up to the Director General for approval.

14. Doordarshan may assign more than one programme on the same theme as warranted by the programme needs. Also more than one programme at a time can be assigned to one Executive Producer.

15. The schedule of payment by Doordarshan would be as follows:—

— After signing of the agreement	40%
— Commencement of shooting	20%
— On approval of rough cuts	20%
— On approval of final print	20%

16. The Executive Producer will furnish an irrevocable Bank Guarantee along with the agreement for the amount advanced to him/her. The Bank Guarantee will have to be renewed in due time until the agreement has been fully executed.

17. Doordarshan will deduct Income Tax at source in line with the relevant instructions.

18. The Bank Guarantee will not be required for Current Affairs Programmes or programmes which do not exceed 30 minutes.

19. The rough cuts of the programme submitted by the Executive Producer shall be previewed by a Preview Committee.

20. The modifications suggested by the Preview Committee shall be carried out by the Executive Producer without any extra payment to him/her.

21. The programme should be completed as per the time schedule specified in the agreement. Request for extension can be granted by Director General for reasons to be recorded in writing.

22. The agreement shall be terminated if any of the terms or conditions of the agreement are violated. Doordarshan will invoke the bank guarantee and also initiate proceedings for recovering all the amount advanced with interest at the rate of 12%.

23. In case of any disagreement, Secretary, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting will be the sole arbitrator.

24. In case of programmes for Regional Kendras same guidelines would be applicable with the modification that the Evaluation Committee shall consist of Director of the Kendra, 2 officials and 2 Non-officials.

Portable water norms for Indian villages

*75. SHRI DHULESHWAR MEENA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have finalised potable water norms for Indian villages;

(b) if so, what are those norms;

(c) the number of villages likely to be covered under this plan in Rajasthan and the estimated capital outlay involved;

(d) the number of villages in Rajasthan covered under the earlier programmes like the National Water Supply and Sanitation and the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programmes;

(e) whether it is a fact that safe drinking water for the villagers and the cattle in desert districts in Rajasthan is still a remote responsibility; and

(f) if so, in what manner Government propose to meet the situation at least during the Eighth Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The following norms are being adopted for providing safe drinking water to rural population in the villages:—

(i) 40 litres of safe drinking water per capita per day (lpcd) for human beings,

(ii) 30 lpcd additionally for cattle in the desert districts (DDF),

(iii) One handpump or standpost for every 250 persons,

(iv) The water source should exist within 1.6 kilametres in the plains and within 100 metres elevation difference in hilly areas,

(v) The water is defined as safe if it is free from biological contamination (guineaworm, cholera, typhoid etc.) and chemical contamination (excess fluoride, brackishness, excess iron, arsenic, nitrates etc.).

(c) Under the State Sector Minimum Needs Programme (MNP), Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission/Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP), all the residual identified 'No Source' problem villages in Rajasthan numbering 90 as on 1-4-92 are likely to be covered by 31.3.93. A special assistance of Rs. 25.15 crores was released in 1991-92 to State Government of Rajasthan for coverage of 'No Source' problem villages, 3893 partially covered villages and all the unserved and under served habitations identified so far are likely to be provided safe drinking water facilities during the Eighth Five Year Plan within the availability of plan resources. The estimated capital outlay involved is worked out on year to year basis based on the targets for the year and the spill over liabilities of the schemes already approved. In addition to 'No Source' Problem Villages 1910 villages partially covered/ new revenue villages are likely to be covered in 1992-93. An outlay of Rs. 41.83 crores has been approved for Rajasthan for 1992-93 under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme and Rs. 51.57 crores under MNP.

(d) During the period from 1-4-85 to 31-3-92, 7220 problem villages have been provided safe drinking water facilities under Minimum Needs Programme and Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme in Rajasthan.

(e) As per the reports received from the State Government of Rajasthan, as on 1-4-92, there were 78 'No Source' problem villages in 11 desert districts which are yet to be provided with at least one safe drinking water source. All other villages have been covered fully or partially. Alongwith provision of drinking water for the villagers, provision is made for cattle also in desert districts and the schemes are approved taking into account the requirement of water for cattle. However, there are a large number of partially covered villages/habitations yet to be covered fully.

(f) All the partially covered villages and habitations in desert districts will be covered fully in the Eighth Plan period under MNP, ARWSP and Mini Mission Project in Barmer, Churu and Nagour. The State Government of Rajasthan has been requested to conduct a survey of status of drinking water supply in all villages/habitations, requirement of drinking water for cattle, quality of drinking water and certain other aspects of rural water supply programme. The result of survey are likely to be made available by September, 1992. Based on the outcome of survey and outlays for the

Eighth Five Year Plan period yet to be decided; a detailed strategy will be worked out to meet the situation during the Eighth Plan period.

Fire in ammunition factory at Khadki in Pune

*76. SHRIMATI VEENA VERMA:
SHRI SHABBIR AHMAD SALARIA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a fire broke out in the ammunition factory at Khadki in April, 1992, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(b) whether is the amount of loss caused thereby;

(c) whether any inquiry has been conducted into it, if so, the findings thereof;

(d) whether any responsibility has been fixed, if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether any relief has been given to those killed or injured in the incident;

(f) what precautions have now been taken by Government to avoid recurrence of such incidents; and

(g) what are the other ammunition/weapon manufacturing factories in the country?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. A fire accident took place on April 8, 1992 in the Ammunition Factory, Kirkee. The fire which broke out at 1045 hours was brought under control within two hours. Ten people died and four sustained minor injuries in the accident. One process building, adjacent storage rooms and the protection walls were damaged in the fire.

A Board of Enquiry under the chairmanship of Controller of Quality Assurance (Military Explosives), Kirkee was ordered on the same day to investigate into the accident. The terms of reference include determination of possible causes of the accident and persons responsible, assessment of the damage to property, machinery and materials and remedial measures required to be taken to avoid recurrence.

(e) Yes, Sir. By way of immediate relief, ex-gratia payment of Rs. 6100 each has been paid to the bereaved families. Ex-gratia payments of Rs. 1000/- each to two of the injured and Rs. 500/- each to the other two, were also paid.

(f) On receipt of the recommendations of Board of Enquiry, remedial measures to be recommended by it will be implemented.

(g) As per list appended.

LIST

1. Ordnance Factory, Varangaon.
2. Ordnance Factory, Khamaria.
3. Ordnance Factory, Chanda.
4. Ordnance Factory, Dehu Road.
5. High Explosive Factory, Kirkee.
6. Ordnance Factory, Itarsi.
7. Ordnance Factory, Bhandara.
8. Ordnance Factory, Aruvankadu.
9. Ordnance Factory, Kanpur.
10. Field Gun Factory, Kanpur.
11. Gun Carriage Factory, Jabalpur.
12. Gun and Shell Factory, Cossipore.
13. Rifle Factory, Ichapore.
14. Small Arms Factory, Kanpur.
15. Ordnance Factory, Tiruchirappally.

Sale of additional items by Super Bazar

*77. SHRI SYED SIBTEY RAZI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Super Bazar and its branches are selling items of public distribution in addition to sale of scarcity items;

(b) if so, the names of items separately under scarcity and public distribution system being sold by branches of Super Bazar;